

SILVER AND LEAD.
Silver, 25¢ per ounce.
Copper, 15¢ per pound; New York.
Lead, 25¢ per 100 pounds; New York.
100%.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1902

WEATHER TODAY.
Forecast for Salt Lake.
Fair and warmer.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PRESIDENT WILL SIGN THE UTAH RESERVATION BILL

Calls Attention to Certain Features to Which He Objected--Resolutions to Change It.

Indian Committee to Add Chief Executive's Recommendations to the Measure--Utah Delegation's Success.

(Special to The Herald.)
WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senators Stewart and Quarles of the senate Indian committee and Representative Sutherland and Lacey, had a conference with President Roosevelt today, in reference to the provision in the Indian appropriation bill for opening the Utah Indian reservation to entry.
The president has not signed the bill, but Senator Quarles says that he will do so Monday. President Roosevelt had not understood fully the provision of the bill relative to the concession made in it to the mining companies.
This subject was explained to him by the senators and he expressed a willingness to sign the measure if supplemental legislation were adopted to give the Indians lands for grazing purposes in addition to the amount provided by the bill in its present shape. He thought each head of a family should have 250 acres for grazing purposes. The Uncompahgre were receiving or have been allotted a larger quantity of land on the same reservation and the president thought it an unjust discrimination.
Representative Sutherland explained that the Uncompahgre were given mostly grazing lands, while the Indians in the Utahs were to be irrigated.
The president also objected to the provision that \$70,000 was to be paid the Indians upon condition that they consented to open the reservation, and thought it should be paid absolutely whether they consented or not, believing that it was due them.
The president was under the impression that there would be less than 100,000 acres of land to be disposed of and the Indians, therefore, would receive a comparatively small sum.
Mr. Sutherland corrected this impression, stating that in his judgment there would be nearly 1,000,000 acres of land to be sold. The president was advised that the plan of opening the reservation, provided by the bill, was the result of a compromise of long standing controversies and would undoubtedly be of benefit to the Indians and to the people of Utah.
It was decided that the Indian committee will tomorrow introduce a resolution supplemental to the bill, providing that each head of a family among the Indians shall be allotted 250 acres of land additional to the eighty provided in the bill, and the bill will be signed then.
Senator Kearns returned last evening from Utah and was in attendance at today's session of the senate. He expresses himself greatly pleased with the business and political situation in Utah. At the close of the present session, Senator Kearns will go to Europe to bring home his family, who have been spending the winter in Switzerland.

OUTWITS THE TIMBER TRUST

Senator Clark's Testimony in Government's Suit Shows How Attempt to Monopolize Montana Lumber Was Frustrated—Full and Frank Explanation of the Deal.

(Special to The Herald.)
WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Washington representative of The Herald called on Judge W. M. Bickford of Montana, who is stopping at the Arlington hotel, and from him received the following information in the case now pending in the circuit court of the United States for the state of Montana in the matter of the United States vs. W. A. Clark et al., for alleged fraudulent purchase and entries of timber land.
In pursuance of the investigation of the timber land controversy wherein the United States is plaintiff and Mr. Clark defendant, it became necessary to take the testimony of Senator W. A. Clark in Washington or New York, and in pursuance of stipulation of the parties, his testimony was taken before a special magistrate who had been agreed upon between the parties for that purpose. The testimony given was considered of the greatest importance by all the parties to the action, and was to this effect:
Senator Clark explained his large mining interests in the state of Montana and the necessity for the use of large quantities of timber in his mining and building operations. He explained that at the time when the purchases of timber land were made by him that large forest reservations were being created in different parts of the state, and that land granted to the Northern Pacific Railway company and valuable for their timber had been acquired by interests which were more or less antagonistic, and that it appeared as if there would be a monopoly of timber in Montana.
To protect his own interests and the interest of his business associates he purchased a tract of timber land containing 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of timber. This was bought in July, 1899, from one R. M. Cobban of Missoula. Title to this timber land had been acquired under the various land laws of the United States from different entries of men who had located the same and purchased the land from the government.
This purchase was followed later by purchases of 22,000,000 feet September, 1899; the lands purchased being the Blackfoot river and located in Missoula and what is now Powell county.
It was shown by Senator Clark's statements that this comprised all of the lands that he at that time had purchased, and that he had no other timber land.
Cobban desiring to borrow some money from Senator Clark, to be used in his various business operations, Senator Clark, in November, 1899, loaned Mr. Cobban in the neighborhood of \$30,000, taking as security therefor certain tracts of timber land, and at the same time there was an option given by the terms of which the senator was given the right at any time within four months from the date of the loan to purchase the timber lands mentioned at a stipulated price.
This action was afterward taken advantage of by Senator Clark, and the lands purchased.
A fact which most prominently characterized the testimony of Senator Clark was the complete refutation of the charges made by the government that he had acquired the property had been acquired by false testimony. The evidence given clearly demonstrates the fact beyond any question that the government of the United States has received the price which it was paid for the timber land, and that the same has been paid by entrymen, and that the men have made entries of the land in their own interest and have received the benefit of the act of congress providing for the sale of timber lands to actual citizens of the United States who were otherwise qualified to enter land.
The transaction, in the light of this testimony, seems to be a strictly legitimate business transaction, and one which is calculated not only to increase business interests and industries of the west, but also add to the prosperity of the country in which the timber is situated and to taxable property in the respective counties mentioned.
It is stated that the case will be presented to Judge Knowles at the June term of court.

FRENCH AT WHITE HOUSE.

Envoys Entertained by the President—Wreath on Washington's Tomb.
Washington, May 22.—Surrounded by the members of his cabinet, and by officials high in all the branches of the government, President Roosevelt today received as the guests of the nation the distinguished Frenchman sent by President Loubet to the Rochambeau exercises. The arrival in the city of the brilliant uniformed French army and navy officers and their escort through Pennsylvania avenue by a troop of United States cavalrymen, gave picturesque interest to the occasion, and to this was added the international significance of an extremely cordial exchange of greetings between the representatives of the two nations. After the president's reception at the White House the French of the cabinet and Lieutenant General Mille and Admiral Dewey. This afternoon they journeyed to Mount Vernon, where General Brugere of the French army placed a laurel wreath on the tomb of Washington, and Count de Rochambeau planted a tree taken from the battle ground of Yorktown. Tonight President Roosevelt had the French party as his guests at dinner at the White House.
Entertains the French.
Washington, May 22.—A state dinner was given at the White House tonight by President and Mrs. Roosevelt in honor of the distinguished visitors from France who are in this country in connection with the Rochambeau state ceremonies. The company invited to meet the visitors included members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in congress and high officials of the army and navy.
The president, who sat at the head of the table, had at his right Mlle. Cambon, the wife of the French ambassador.



AESOP'S FABLES UP-TO-DATE---No. 4.

A Certain Man had a Goose that laid him a Golden Egg every day. Being of a Covetous Nature, he thought if he killed his Goose, he would come at Once to the source of his Treasure. So he killed her, and cut her Open, and great was his Dismay to find that her Inside was in no way Different to that of any other Goose.

BOND OF FIRM IS APPROVED

Contest For Salt Lake Building Is Formally Signed.

TAKE UP IRRIGATION BILL

MEASURE IS SOON TO HAVE A HEARING.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Supervising Architect Taylor has closed the contract of the Campbell Construction company and approved its bond for the construction of the federal building at Salt Lake City. The company has thirty-six months in which to complete the building. He has also advertised for proposals for the mechanical equipment of the Denver mint to include heating apparatus, boilers, etc., the contract for which will probably aggregate \$50,000. The bids are to be opened July 7.
Upon the passage of the omnibus public buildings bill, the supervising architect will require the services of eighteen additional superintendents of construction. These men are to be selected from candidates who have passed the required civil service examination.
The senate today, on motion of Senator Warren, concurred in the amendments of the house to the senate bill opening Fort Laramie wood reservation to settlement and authorizing the sale of a quarter section of grazing land to settlers on the Fort Bridger, Fort Sanders and Fort Laramie abandoned military reservations, Wyoming.
The bill now goes to the president for his signature.
Representative Mondell, in charge of the national irrigation bill, has secured a promise from the committee on rules to take up the irrigation bill on the conclusion of the consideration of the Hill subsidiary coage bill; a bill for protecting presidents, and the Corliss Pacific cable bill.
The rule will grant the national irrigation measure two days' general debate and one day debate under the five-minute rule. It is stated three intervening bills will be disposed of by the close of next week, and that the irrigation measure will be taken up June 2. Friends of the measure believe they have a large majority of the house in favor of the bill.

MEXICANS IN FATAL AFFRAY

Garcia Kills a Countryman and Claims Self Defense.

(Special to The Herald.)
Evanston, Wyo., May 22.—At Opal, Wyo., about 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the Saliday saloon, as the result of a quarrel, Nick Garcia shot and instantly killed Austin Parter. It is understood the parties had been drinking and a quarrel ensued, in which Parter drew a knife and attempted to stab Garcia, who drew a revolver and shot Parter, killing him instantly.
Garcia then gave himself up to the authorities, who telephoned Sheriff James of this city to come for the prisoner. Another person was slightly injured in the affray, but the name cannot be obtained.
All of the persons implicated were Mexicans. Garcia claims he acted purely in self-defense.

PEACE IS NEAR.

London, May 22.—The Daily Chronicle this morning claims that peace in South Africa is practically assured. This is also the general impression with the other newspapers and the public, although the former do not go so far as the assertion published by the Chronicle.

EDITOR GODKILL'S DEMISE.

London, May 22.—The newspapers here regard the death of Edwin Lawrence Godkill, editor emeritus of the Evening Post of New York, who expired at Brixham, South Devonshire, Tuesday night, as being a distinct loss to Great Britain, as well as to America, and comment on his friendship for England.

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE

Slowly Tortured by Fire Brands Applied to Many Parts of His Body—Avengers Begin by Burning Out His Eyes—Begged to Be Shot.

LONGVIEW, Tex., May 22.—A man hunt which had been in progress since last Saturday ended today in the burning at the stake of Dudley Morgan, colored, who assaulted Mrs. McKee, wife of a Texas & Pacific section foreman, at Lansing, Tex. When it was learned that the negro had been captured and was being taken to Lansing, the excitement of the people knew no bounds.
By 11 o'clock this morning great crowds had gathered at the Lansing switch, and arrangements were made to burn the negro. Just before 11 o'clock the train bearing the prisoner and his captors arrived in Marshall and was met by a great crowd of people. Many boarded the train at Hallville, and when it arrived at Lansing a very available place on it was occupied. Waiting at Lansing was another large crowd from Longview and the surrounding country.
The negro was taken from the train on the side where the crowd was, and when the engine started to pull out, several Winchester were leveled at him and others of the train crew. They were told if they moved the train an inch they would all be killed. The prisoner was identified by Mrs. McKee and several men who worked on the section. Mrs. McKee said they had the right man, and the negro was escorted by about 200 men armed with Winchester to the place of execution.
Morgan confessed to having committed the crime, and after he had been securely chained to the stake, or rail, with his hands and legs tied, members of the mob began to take railroad ties from a fire already started and burn and burning timbers to his neck, and after burning his clothes off, to other parts of his body. The negro screamed in agony. He was tortured in a slow and painful manner, and then he was burned. With the crowd clamoring for a slow death, the negro, writing and groaning, begged piteously to be shot. Mrs. McKee was brought to the scene in a carriage, accompanied by four other women, and an effort was made to get the carriage close enough for her to see the negro. The crowd was so dense, however, that this was impossible. Persons held each other on their shoulders, taking turns about looking at the awful sight.
The negro's head finally dropped and the ties were piled around and over him. In half an hour only the trunk of his body remained. As soon as the heat would permit, the crowd, with long sticks, began a gruesome search for relics.
Parts of his skull and body were gathered up by some and carried away. As the fire died down the crowds took the two men who first caught the negro and held them over their heads while they held their Winchester in their hands and were photographed.
From the time the first fire was applied to the negro's body until the dying embers alone were left the crowd yelled and cheered for the men who had chased the negro.
The woman assaulted, applied the match to the faggots. Many women were present from the surrounding country, but owing to the great crush, they had very little opportunity to see the negro until the heat forced the crowd to widen the circle and the flames leaped over him.
The railroads brought crowds of people to Longview Junction, where they boarded the Texas & Pacific fast train, which does not ordinarily stop at Lansing. The engine was forced, at the point of a Winchester, to stop at the scene of the lynching, however, and the mob disembarked.
Carthage, Mo., May 22.—Will Jones, the Joplin negro accused of criminal assault on Mrs. Parmeter of Webb City, was taken from the Webb City jail this afternoon by the sheriff and a strong force of deputies to prevent his being lynched by a mob gathered at the jail. He was surrounded by officers, forced through the crowd, put in a carriage and driven to Carthage, where he was safely put in the county jail. Mrs. Parmeter called to identify the prisoner. Jones was lined up with two other colored prisoners in the corridor and the woman failed to recognize any one of the three as her assailant. Later this evening the two farmers who frightened him away, called and positively identified him as the one that ran from the woman as she approached in response to her cries. Two boys who saw him in the immediate vicinity before the crime and followed him as he ran and shadowed him till arrested, also called and identified Jones as Mrs. Parmeter's assailant. All danger of mob violence has passed. Mrs. Parmeter's failure to identify allayed the excitement for the time.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

Decide to Submit Prohibitory Law to a Vote.
Wichita, Kan., May 22.—The Democratic state committee met here today and had a lively session, the principal issues being the resubmission of the prohibition law and the problem of co-operation with the Populists as a means to evade the anti-fusion law.
After a hard fight in the convention between an overwhelming majority and a lively session, the Democratic state committee met here today and had a lively session, the principal issues being the resubmission of the prohibition law and the problem of co-operation with the Populists as a means to evade the anti-fusion law.
The platform denounces the trusts, reaffirms the Kansas City platform without mentioning silver, advocates the election of a board of railroad commissioners by the people, declares for the ownership of public utilities by the people and endorses the policy of the Democrats in congress with reference to their attitude toward the Philippine question. The convention nominated United States Senator Harris to succeed himself.
At a late hour tonight the convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, without nominating a candidate. When nominations were called tonight for a full ticket, independent of Populist wishes, Congressman Jackson swept the convention off its feet by an eloquent appeal to the Democrats to offer some concessions to the Populists, and the

SHOT THROUGH TOE WITH SOAP BULLET

(Special to The Herald.)
Provo, May 22.—The old story of the sea captain who loaded his cannon with cheese, after the balls were all used, and sank the enemy's vessel with the dried milk, does not seem so improbable after hearing a story Dr. Robison is telling today. Last evening a Mr. Fouts of Pleasant Grove came into the doctor's office to have his big toe dressed. Mr. Fouts explained that during the day, while he was out in the mountains in Spanish Fork canyon, he accidentally discharged his rifle, the contents of the cartridge taking effect in his toe. The doctor found a hole through the member big enough to pass a pencil through. The strange part of the story is that Mr. Fouts insists that all his cartridges were loaded with soap, he having put in the soap instead of bullets for the purpose of shooting to frighten coyotes. He was positive that the cartridge contained no bullet, and Dr. Robison does not know. Mr. Fouts went to Pleasant Grove to take a rest till his foot gets well.

SENATOR ARRAIGNS THE WAR POLICY OF REPUBLICANS

Venerable Orator Declares His Conscience Compels Him to Dissent From Administration's Views.

Filipino Fiasco Denounced as the Most Foolish and Wicked Chapter of American History.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A notable contribution to the discussion of the Philippine question was made in the senate today by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts. His views on the subject are well understood, but his expression of them today was profoundly interesting and even impressive. When the venerable senator began to speak every senator at the capitol was in his seat, and for the two hours and a half his address consumed he was accorded the most careful attention, not only by his colleagues on the floor, but also by the people in the thronged galleries.
Mr. Hoar confined himself closely to his manuscript. He denounced the attitude of the government in the Philippines as one of the most wicked and foolish chapters in American history. He urged that the United States should withdraw from the Philippines and permit the people there to erect their own government, as had been done in Cuba. He sharply arraigned General Funston for the methods he pursued in the capture of Aguinaldo.
At the conclusion of the address a wave of applause swept over the senate and galleries. So unusual was the demonstration on the floor of the senate that the presiding officer (Mr. Platt) took occasion to call the attention of the senate to the violation of its own rules, and in addition warned the people in the galleries that applause was not permissible.
"I want to call the attention of the senate," suggested Mr. Bacon of Georgia, "that the main applause occurred on the floor of the senate."
"And on the Democratic side," interjected Mr. Foraker of Ohio.
At 2:55 the senate took a recess of thirty minutes in order that its members might partake of a Oregon salmon luncheon given by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon. The proceeding was so unusual as to give rise to considerable comment.
Mr. Culberson of Texas offered a resolution that the secretary of war be directed to send to the senate copies of all of the papers in his possession which relate to charges against Lieutenant Arnold and Sergeant Edwards by Private Andrew K. Weir, including the report of Captain P. W. West.

SENATE ADJOURNS TO EAT.

The speaker contended strongly that had the senate been aware of the facts, Funston might not have been confirmed in his recent promotion. He hoped that as the irrevocable step had not been taken by the United States, better counsels would yet prevail and that this government would leave the Philippines.
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REPEAL THE DECLARATION.

"What have your ideals cost you?" inquired Mr. Hoar. "For the Philippine islands you have had to repeal the Declaration of Independence. For Cuba you have had to reaffirm and give new life to the Declaration of Independence. In the Philippines the American flag had been made the emblem of sacrifice and the burning of homes and of the horror of the water torture. He believed that our officers in general were humane. But in some cases they had carried our warfare with a mixture of American ingenuity and Castilian cruelty.

POLICY IS TO BLAME.

Consideration of the Philippine government bill was then resumed, Mr. Hoar addressing the senate in opposition to the policy of the administration in the Philippines. Great interest was manifested in the Philippines and the Massachusetts senator, both on the floor and in the gallery. Mr. Hoar spoke deliberately and confined himself closely to his manuscript. He maintained that this country is not at war, "You are fighting for sovereignty," he said; "you are fighting for the principle of eternal dominion over that people, and that is the only question in issue in the conflict."
When it had been determined to resort to force in the Philippines, he said, the government took upon itself the natural consequences of that decision. The result of the conflict at arms of such a character inevitably was that there should be cruelty on one side and retaliation by cruelty on the other, and the responsibility rested upon those who made the policy.

TRANSLATOR OF BOOK OF MORMON INTO FRENCH BURNED TO DEATH

J. J. Ruban, 76 years of age, met with a horrible death early this morning by being cremated in a fire which destroyed his home in the rear of Henderson's grocery on Main street. The fire was discovered shortly after 1 o'clock this morning by E. P. Keate, who happened to be passing. The building is a small one-story structure, used partly as a shelter for vehicles and partly as a habitation by Ruban.
No person was present at the time that the place was tenanted, and the ghastly discovery was made by accident. On the arrival of the department the building was enveloped in flames, and was almost destroyed. Three streams of water soon brought the fire under control and reduced the heat so as to permit the entrance of the firemen. Breaking open the door of the place with an ax, one of the firemen discovered a charred struggling figure, and Captain Crosby, Workman and Earl at once rushed into the flames and dragged the old man out. Burned to a crisp, he was still alive when taken from the burning building. He was carried from the heat, and after a few short gasps died.
His face and body were burned past recognition. Eyes were burned from their sockets, and his legs and body were "crisp" to the bone. A charred shirt and vest, almost destroyed, with his shoes and socks, were the only articles of clothing left on his person. The body was placed in the patrol wagon and removed to O'Donnell's undertaking establishment, where it will be prepared for burial.
Two theories have been advanced as to the origin of the fire, but it is likely that its cause will never be discovered. One that is believed by the firemen is that the old man, who went to his room only a few minutes before the fire started, overturned a lamp into something easily ignited and was cremated. Another mentioned by a neighbor who saw him only a few minutes before his death is that he went home with a lighted cigar, and, forgetting to extinguish or throw it away, was burned to death by his own thoughtlessness. He was seen in a number of saloons only a short while before the alarm of fire was sent in. Numbers of people, attracted by the flames, stood around the fire awaiting the arrival of the department and could easily have prevented the tragedy had it been known that he was in the building.
Ruban had lived in this city since 1867. He was a native of France and was the first Mormon convert from that country. He was the host of President Taylor on his visit to France and assisted him in his work. Six children survive him, four of whom live in this city. Mrs. Julian Riley, Mrs. Will Firman, Mrs. Lizzie Ellery and Miss Calista Ruban. One married daughter lives in Los Angeles, while a son lives in St. Paulary.
Ruban was a shoemaker by trade, and among his patrons of the past was President Brigham Young. He also assisted Brigham Young to translate the Book of Mormon into French. He spoke four languages and in his earlier days in France was a printer on Paris journals.
He also figured in a predicament similar to the one of this morning. Eight years ago he was rescued from a burning building on West Temple street by Police Officer Randolph. He lived alone in the building from which the alarm of fire was sent in. None except his being in the building except the officer, who rushed through the smoke and rescued the old man. He had inhaled none of the flames, but was almost suffocated by the smoke.
By a strange coincidence, Officer Randolph last night turned in the alarm of the fire in which Ruban lost his life.
The building was almost totally destroyed, entailing a loss of possibly \$1,000.